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Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = SUGIURA
First Name = MASARU

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name
06427141	4502975	150	09/29/1982	COMPOSITION FOR RECOVERING ORGANIC MATERIAL FROM AN OILY LAYER ON A BODY OF WATER	SUGIURA, MASARU
10481447	Not Issued	93	12/19/2003	POLYESTER RESIN FOR TONER, PROCESS FOR PRODUCING POLYESTER RESIN FOR TONER, AND TONER CONTAINING THE SAME	SUGIURA, MASARU
10686621	Not Issued	19	10/17/2003	Methods for filtrating and producing polymer solution, and for preparing solvent	SUGIURA, MASARU
10791804	Not Issued	71	03/04/2004	Cellulose acylate film and producing method thereof	SUGIURA, MASARU
10959132	Not Issued	20	10/07/2004	Solution casting method and polymer film	SUGIURA, MASARU
11233186	Not Issued	19	09/23/2005	Method of producing cellulose acylate dope and solution casting method	SUGIURA, MASARU
11239365	Not Issued	20	09/30/2005	Cellulose acylate film and production method thereof	SUGIURA, MASARU

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

Search Another: Inventor Last Name: Sugiura First Name: Masaru Search

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 20050208231 A1

AB: A novel retardation film is disclosed. The film comprises a transparent substrate and an optically anisotropic layer formed thereon by fixing a liquid crystalline compound in an aligned state, wherein the retardation film, when positioned between two polarizers in a crossed Nicol arrangement, has a frontal luminance within a range of 0.700 to 0.000 cd/m.sup.2. A novel liquid crystal display is also disclosed. The display comprises a first polarizing film, the retardation film positioned in contact with a surface of the first polarizing film, a first substrate, a liquid crystal layer formed of a liquid crystal material, and a second substrate positioned in this order, in which liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal material are aligned in a black state parallel to surfaces of a pair of the substrates. In the display, a slow axis of the retardation film is parallel to a transmission axis of the first polarizing film and also to a slow axis of the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer in a black state.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20050207016 A1

AB: An antireflection film comprising: a first transparent support; a low refractive index layer as an outermost layer; and a hard coat layer between the first transparent support and the low refractive index layer, wherein (i) the hard coat layer comprises a binder and light-transmitting particles, in which the binder and the light-transmitting particles have different refractive indexes; (ii) the antireflection film has a centerline average roughness (Ra) of not more than 0.10 .mu.m; and (iii) the low refractive index layer comprises hollow silica fine particles having an average particle size of 5 to 200 nm and a refractive index of 1.15 to 1.40; a polarizing plate using this antireflection film in a one-sided protective film; and a liquid crystal display using the foregoing antireflection film or polarizing plate in the most superficial layer.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 3. Document ID: US 20050206033 A1

AB: An inner pressure of a disperser is decreased with use of a

vacuum pump. TAC and a mixture solvent are supplied into the disperser. In a dispersion liquid, since the TAC is dispersed to the mixture solvent under the decreased pressure, the content of the gas becomes lower. After the swelling of the dispersion liquid into the swelling solution, the swelling solution is fed to a dope production apparatus so as to obtain a dope. The dope is supplied into a concentrating apparatus for performing the concentration and the degassing of the dope. Thus an obtained condensed dope contains only small quantity of gas components. The dope is thereafter cast from the casting die, dried and cooled to obtain the film. Since the film production was continuously made without using the storing tank, it is prevented that the foreign materials and the gas damage the film properties.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

4. Document ID: US 20050206032 A1

AB: A TAC, a solvent, and additives are supplied into a mixing tank to obtain a mixture liquid, which is fed to a heating device by a pump for heating to 90.degree. C. Then the mixture liquid is fed through a first static mixer to obtain a lower concentration dope. Since being prepared by feeding through the first static mixer, the lower concentration dope is excellent in uniformity. Then the lower concentration dope is heated under a high pressure, and then discharged in to a flash tank. Thus the lower concentration dope is enriched to a higher concentration dope, which is fed out from the flash tank. After the control of the temperature, the higher concentration dope is fed through a second static mixer to be uniform.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

5. Document ID: US 20050179842 A1

AB: A novel liquid-crystal display is disclosed. The LCD comprises at least a first polarizing film, a first retardation area, with a positive birefringence, of which an optical axis is perpendicular to a plane, a second retardation area, with a negative birefringence, of which an optical axis is parallel to a plane, and a liquid-crystal cell comprising a pair of substrates and a liquid-crystal layer sandwiched in between the pair of substrates, in which liquid-crystal molecules are parallel to surfaces of the pair of substrates in a black state. A retardation in thickness-direction, Rth, of the first retardation area falls within the range from -40 to -250 nm, an in-plane retardation, Re, of the second retardation area falls within the range from 50 to 400 nm, and a slow axis of the second retardation area is substantially orthogonal to a slow axis of the liquid-crystal layer in a black state.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

6. Document ID: US 20050179004 A1

AB: A composition comprising at least one compound having a fluoro-aliphatic group and at least one hydrophilic group selected from the group consisting of a carboxyl group (--COOH), a sulfo group (--SO.sub.3H), a sulfato group (--OSO.sub.3H), a phosphonoxy group (--OP(.dbd.O)(OH).sub.2-) and salts thereof; at least one onium salt; and at least one liquid-crystal compound is disclosed.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

7. Document ID: US 20050163923 A1

AB: A polymer is swollen in a first tank. The swelling temperature is in the range of -10 to 50.degree. C. The mixture is cooled in a first cooling vessel to the range of -100 to -10.degree. C., and thereafter heated in a heating device to the range of 0 to 57.degree. C. The polymer is cellulose acylate in which a degree of substitution of the acyl group for hydroxyl group is at least 2.87. A film obtained from the cellulose acylate has a negative value of .DELTA.Re and a positive value of .DELTA.Rth, and .vertline..DELTA.Rth.vertline. is at least 10 nm. .DELTA.Re and .DELTA.Rth are respective difference of Re and Rth at the measurement thereof with use of wavelengths between 700 nm and 400 nm. The film is used adequately as a birefringence film, a protective film for a polarizing filter in a liquid crystal display.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

8. Document ID: US 20050157225 A1

AB: A novel liquid crystal display is disclosed. The display comprises a pair of substrates disposed facing each other and at least one of which has an electrode, a liquid-crystal layer being sandwiched in between the pair of substrates and comprising liquid-crystal molecules aligned along with a first alignment axis and a second alignment axis respectively formed on facing surfaces of the first and second substrates, a pair of polarizing plates disposed sandwiching the liquid-crystal layer, and at least an optically anisotropic layer disposed between the liquid-crystal layer and either of the polarizing plates, and comprising at least one liquid crystal compound which is aligned along with a third alignment axis and is fixed in the alignment state. And their disposition satisfies at least one of Condition (1): the alignment axes of the substrates are not parallel to transmission axes of the polarizing plates; and Condition (2): the alignment axis of the substrate is not parallel to the alignment axis of the optically anisotropic layer.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 9. Document ID: US 20050142304 A1

AB: To provide an optical film which exhibits excellent retardation values both in the film plane and along the direction perpendicular to the film plane and shows little change in retardation values depending on environmental factors such as humidity, a liquid crystal display showing little change in viewing angle characteristics due to an environmental (humidity) change, and a polarizing plate to be used in the liquid crystal display, the cellulose acylate contains a cellulose acylate which is a mixed fatty acid ester of a cellulose and satisfies formulae specified in the specification, and a polarizing plate and a liquid crystal display using this cellulose acylate film.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 10. Document ID: US 20050133953 A1

AB: In order to produce a cellulose ester film constructed of a front layer, an intermittent layer and a rear layer, a dope solution is doped on a supporter. In at least one of the front layer and the rear layer, a mass ratio of a cotton linter to a wood pulp (cotton linter/wood pulp) is between 5/95 and 0/100, and a solvent of the dope contains more than 15 wt. % alcohols and hydrocarbons whose carbon number each is 1-10. Further, a ratio of a solid content density of a solution for forming the front layer and the rear layer to a solid density of a solution for forming the intermittent layer is less than 0.9 wt. %, and a total thickness of the solutions for front and rear layers is more than 5% of the dope ribbon.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

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☐ 11. Document ID: US 20050062193 A1

AB: A solvent and TAC particles are continuously supplied to a disperser. When the shearing of the solvent and the particles are made in a shearing section, the particles are dispersed in the solvent. The dispersion is fed to a mixer in one minute. The shearing of the dispersion is made in the mixer, the particles are swollen in the solvent in one minute. Since the shearing and the continuous feed of the swelling solution is made, the aggregation does not occur. There are no undissolved aggregates in a dope, which is obtained from the swelling solution. A film produced from the dope has no defects of luminescent spot but excellent optical properties.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 12. Document ID: US 20040244647 A1

AB: A cellulose acylate solution is used for producing a film in a solution casting method. Particles to be added to the cellulose acylate solution are silicon dioxide and surfaces of the particles are positively charged. After the particles are added to the solution, the filtrated solution is used for the film production. Thus the aggregation is prevented, and after the filtration pressure increases, the particles of large size are not contained in the filtrated solution. The obtained film contains a small amount of foreign materials and the situation of the film surface is good.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 13. Document ID: US 20040223220 A1

AB: An antiglare film producing method of film production by surface embossing to polymer film is provided. The polymer film includes a support of triacetyl cellulose, and an anti-reflection layer overlaid thereon. An embossing roller is used for surface embossing to a front surface of the support or a surface of the anti-reflection layer. In the film producing method, the embossing roller is produced according to electrodischarge machining (EDM). A surface of the embossing roller has an arithmetic average roughness Ra of 0.3-1.0 micron, and has a protruding and retreating pattern with an average cycle length RSm of 5-30 microns.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 14. Document ID: US 20040175575 A1

AB: In a multi-layer structure of a cellulose acylate film, the averaged degree of acylation of surface layers is controlled in the range of 0.5 to 2.8 by mixing several sorts of cellulose acylates having different averaged degrees of acyation. One of the surface layers is formed on a substrate by casting a solution containing cellulose acylate made of cotton linter. Lubricant particles are added to a solution for the surface layers, and emission compounds to a solution for the inner layers. The obtained cellulose acylate film is excellent in adhesive property to the hydrophobic material without saponification, and adequately used for the polarizing filter, an optical compensation sheet, and liquid crystal display.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 15. Document ID: US 20030015820 A1

AB: In order to produce a cellulose ester film constructed of a front layer, an intermittent layer and a rear layer, a dope solution is doped on a supporter. In at least one of the front layer and the rear layer, a mass ratio of a cotton linter to a wood pulp (cotton linter/wood pulp) is between 5/95 and 0/100, and a solvent of the dope contains more than 15 wt. % alcohols and hydrocarbons whose carbon number each is 1-10. Further, a ratio of a solid content density of a solution for forming the front layer and the rear layer to a solid density of a solution for forming the intermittent layer is less than 0.9 wt. %, and a total thickness of the solutions for front and rear layers is more than 5% of the dope ribbon.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 16. Document ID: US 20020050668 A1

AB: A film is formed by casting a ribbon on a support from a flow cast die while pulling said ribbon toward said support by providing a decompression area. The decompression area is divided into a middle portion, a left portion and a right portion. Degrees of decompression in these three portions satisfy the following formulae:

0<(PC-PL).times.100/.vertline.PC.vertline.<15;

0<(PC-PR).times.100/.vertline.PC.vertline.<15;

.vertline.PL-PR.vertline..times.100/.vertline.0.5(PL+PR).vertline.<10;

wherein PC is a degree of decompression in said middle portion, PL a degree of decompression in said left portion, and PR a degree of decompression in said right portion. The film obtained by the above method is suitable for a polarizing plate protection film, which is used for a liquid crystal display device.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

17. Document ID: US 6767500 B2

AB: A film is formed by casting a ribbon on a support from a flow cast die while pulling said ribbon toward said support by providing a decompression area. The decompression area is divided into a middle portion, a left portion and a right portion. Degrees of decompression in these three portions satisfy the following formulae:

0<(PC-PL).times.100/.vertline.PC.vertline.<15;

0<(PC-PR).times.100/.vertline.PC.vertline.<15;

.vertline.PL-PR.vertline..times.100/.vertline.0.5(PL+PR).vertline.<10;
wherein PC is a degree of decompression in said middle portion, PL a degree of decompression in said left portion, and PR a degree of decompression in said right portion. The film obtained by the above method is suitable for a polarizing plate protection film, which is used for a liquid crystal display device.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

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